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Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of
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Sold only in cans. **ROYAL BAK-
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Dr. BIGGER'S
HUCKLEBERRY


CORDIAL

The Great Southern Remedy for all
BOWEL TROUBLES
AND CHILDREN TEETHING.

There are very few who do not know of this
little huckleberry cordial, and we have no many
doubts concerning its efficacy. It is a simple
preparation of the huckleberry, which is a pur-
gative, and is so gentle that it can be given to
the most delicate child. It is so effective that
it is the only remedy for the teething troubles
of children. It is so pure that it is the only
remedy for the teething troubles of children.
It is so pure that it is the only remedy for
the teething troubles of children.

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A. P. Campbell,
DENTIST,
HOPKINSVILLE, - - KY.
Office over M. Frankel & Sons'.

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Hopkinsville, KY.
(17 Jan 1-86)

G. E. Medley,
DENTIST,
Hopkinsville, Ky.
Having bought out Dr. H. R. Bourne my of-
fice will be in the future over Bank of Hop-
kinsville, corner 5th and Main Sts.
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Office—No. 6 1/2 North Main Street.
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The Mutual Life Ins. Co.
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The Largest in the World by more than
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Office, 214 1/2 Up. Seventh St., EVANSVILLE, IND.
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BETHEL
Female College.
A Boarding School for Young Ladies.
The spring session will open on Monday
Jan. 15th, 1886 and continue 20 weeks. Right
teachers. Terms as heretofore. For catalogue
and information apply to
J. W. BUST,
Hopkinsville.

FLOCKING TO CITIES.

The rapid growth of the population of
our large cities have been made the sub-
ject of frequent comment in this coun-
try, where the excess of growth in the
urban population has perhaps been more
rapid than elsewhere. Nevertheless,
the fact that the movement in the United
States offers no exception to the general
rule is amply shown by the statistics of
other nations. The same movement, or,
as it was generally denominated the
same evil, was discernible in Great
Britain, where it has been attributed
largely to the unfavorable circumstances
attending the tenure of land, and to the
growing dissatisfaction of tenant farm-
ers, but recent statistics showed that
in France, the country par excellence of
the peasant proprietor, the same thing
was taking place. For instance, in that
country, according to the figures given
by a distinguished French economist, 47
large towns embrace a population of 6,
000,000, and the smaller towns a popu-
lation of 7,000,000. The population of
the purely rural districts amounts 24,
500,000. Now, although the excess of
births over deaths in the five
years, from 1876 to 1881, in the
towns and cities was only 38,
500, the increase in population
was 1,119,146, leaving therefore
1,080,646 to be accounted for by im-
migration. Now, the total foreign im-
migration during the period designated
was 259,263, so that even though the to-
tal foreign immigration had been ab-
sorbed by the cities, it would still leave
an increase of 821,383 persons at the
expense of the rural districts. By re-
ference to the census figures of the two
dates named we find this was just what
it was, for while the births in the rural
districts during the same period ex-
ceeded the deaths by 468,497, the de-
crease in population was nevertheless
352,886, showing that during the same
time no less than 821,383 persons must
have left the country, which is just the
number by which the population of the
cities increased over and above the total
foreign emigration. Another striking
fact is shown in that an investigation of
the increase in the cities shows that the
forty-seven largest cities, although pos-
sessing the smallest aggregate popu-
lation, gave by far the smallest number of
births over deaths, and yet showed the
largest gain in population, thus proving
that the tendency to migrate from the
country to the city is directed to the
largest cities. The cause of this
movement has not yet been fully ac-
counted for in the older countries,
although, no doubt, the feverish anxiety
to get rich and to make money by trad-
ing and swindling, instead of by in-
dustry and honest work, is there as here,
largely responsible for it. That con-
dition prevails more among Americans
than among Europeans, and the move-
ment is therefore greatly enhanced
among us, but besides this the greater
distance and the newness of the country
makes country life in this country less
attractive than city life, and here lies
another cause not to be found, at least,
in western Europe. The movement is
one which, whatever the cause, is a
fact which danger to the country as a
factor in the mischievous tendency
already sufficiently developed among us
to increase the number of the very poor,
and add to the wealth of the few rich.
National Live Stock Journal.

RATS AND MICE.

Superstitious Fables Linger in Fables,
Legends and Nursery Rhymes.
Rats and mice have figured in fable
and legend and nursery rhymes quite as
frequently as the larger members of the
animal kingdom. Every one is familiar
with the legend which furnishes the
basis of Browning's fine poem, "The
Pied Piper of Hamelin." In these stories
rats and mice generally play the part of
avengers. The legend of Hatto, Bishop
of Mayence, is one of this kind. It is
preserved in a stanza which is well re-
membered by school-children. To avoid
the importunity of the starving people
during a period of famine, the wicked
prelate collected them in a barn,
and while for mercy on Christ they call,
He set fire to the barn and burnt them all.
Thereupon he was attacked by an army
of mice and escaped to his tower, the
Mausestoss, on a rock in the Rhine. But
the avenging army of mice quickly
followed him and, as he stood on his
tower, "in the windows and in the doors,"
until the Bishop was overpowered
and destroyed.
"They gnawed the flesh from every limb,
For they were sent to do judgment on him."
The tower where the Bishop met his
death has since been called the Mouse
Tower. A different story concerning it
is given in Murray's Hand-book of Ger-
many. It is here asserted that the tower
was not built until the thirteenth cen-
tury, more than two hundred years after
the death of Bishop Hatto. "It was in-
tended, with the opposite Castle of
Ehrenfels, erected at about the same
time, as a watch-tower and toll-house
for collecting duties upon all goods
which passed the spot. The word
maus is probably an older form of
mauth, meaning duty or toll, and this
name, together with the very unpopular
object for which the tower was erected,
perhaps gave rise to the delicious story
of Bishop Hatto and the mice."
The same story is told of the Swiss
Baron, von Guttingen, who was pursued
and devoured by mice in his castle in
Lake Constance. It is also told, with a
variation, of the Polish King Popiel.
When the Poles murmured at his lev-
ies, government, and sought redress, he
summoned the chief reprobates to his
palace, poisoned them, and had their
bodies thrown into the lake Gopole.
He sought refuge from the mice
within a circle of fire, but was over-
run and eaten by them. The writer recalls
a story with a somewhat similar moral
which was current in the neighborhood
where he passed his boyhood days. In
this case the offender was a farmer who
for some shockingly impious deed was
fated to be literally eaten out of house
and home by swarms of rats.
There are many superstitious notions
still lingering among the people in re-
gard to rats, some ascribing to them
extraordinary intelligence and quickness
of perception. It would be a matter of
curious interest to know how many
"haunted houses" have got their ghos-
tly reputation from the pranks of these
rodents. It is certain that "spirit rap-
pings" and unexplained noises of various
kinds have, on investigation, in num-
erous instances resolved themselves into
nothing more uncharitably than a bevy
of squeaking rats. It must be confessed
that the creatures do have "uncanny"
ways, and their apparent preference for
such unpleasant places as cellars, dun-
geons, and gloomy garrets does not
tend to give them a wholesome reputa-
tion.—N. Y. Observer.

"Where," asks the Lowell Courier,
"do blizzards go to when they leave?"
We hasten to reply that it doesn't leave.
It takes everything right along.—Boston
Transcript.

BIG
ATTRACTIONS
AT THE
Old Reliable!
DRY GOODS
AND
CLOTHING
EMPORIUMS
OF
M. Frankel & Sons,
who keep up their end of town against
ALL COMERS.

Summer Necessities in every kind of
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Clothing, Etc.,
At figures that discount all Bankrupt and shelf-worn stocks and so-called
cheap store prices and all this in
New, Fresh, Clean and Desirable Goods.

We take this method of extending our sincere thanks to our many friends
and customers, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us for the past 20
years. We have, since our establishment in this city in 1866, tried our ut-
most to gain the confidence of the people, by giving them
Good, Honest, Serviceable Goods
for LESS MONEY than they could be bought elsewhere, and by making
plain and true statements and representations in offering these goods.

It needs no explanation from us to show how our goods and prices have
been appreciated. Our business has continually improved; our customers
have grown more, year by year, consequently we have been forced to carry a
Large Stock
from time to time, until we now carry the largest and best selected stock of
Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes,
Hats, Furnishing Goods,
TRUNKS AND VALISES
—in Hopkinsville. Our two Store Rooms,
NOS. 13 AND 15 SOUTH MAIN STREET,
are packed with the above mentioned goods. We carry no shoddy or trashy
goods, but sell you good, durable goods, at same prices that you pay for
trashy goods. We have often been asked, "Why don't you handle common
goods?" Our answer is invariably that we find it pays to handle nothing
but first-class goods, and when people want good goods they come to us, and
if they try them once they never fail to try them again; while on the other
hand should we sell a customer an inferior article we would not be very apt
to see him again. It is our aim to gain customers and retain them. Our
calculation is to sell often at a small margin, which is more profitable than
selling a customer once at large margin and not selling him again.

We offer this month, (June) only,
GREAT BARGAINS,
our entire stock at such Low Prices that
you will be astonished.
We will not endeavor to quote prices for our competitors to copy after,
but ask you to call at our
Mammoth Store Rooms,
Where you can see the goods, examine them closely and see for yourself
that they are as we say
GREAT BARGAINS.
We will not offer you as an inducement, a few Calicoes, Domestic,
Lawn, &c., at cost, but every article in our house will go far below its
value. We have determined to maintain our reputation for
The Original and Only
"LEADERS OF LOW PRICES"
Which we established more than 25 years ago. Our Stock comprises every-
thing in the way of
DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS,
Laces, Trimmings, White Goods, Box Suits More Than 50 Styles,
Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Notions, &c. Fancy Goods of all kinds.
Ladies' Shoes, Slippers, Parasols, Fans, the largest stock in the city, consist-
ing of more than 100 styles. Clothing, Men's wear of every description.
We do not ask you to buy a Single Dollar worth of Goods from us un-
till you price elsewhere, then we feel confident, you will be very aston-
ished at our extreme Low Prices. Good honest goods and fair dealing, has
placed us in the lead, and we intend to continue the gain we have been gain-
ing for so many years and allow none to pass us. Remember we have been
your friends and hope to continue so. We shall in the future as in the past,
offer you nothing unless we can recommend it. A child of 5 years can
trade with us with as much confidence as a grown person, and will be treat-
ed just the same. Notwithstanding, we have reduced the prices consider-
ably in our
CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.
We will continue to give a First-Class Waterbury Watch and Chain with
every purchase of \$15.00 or more for CASH in this department. Again
thanking the Public for their liberal patronage in the past and soliciting a
continuance, we remain,
THE ORIGINAL LEADERS OF LOW PRICES,
M. FRANKEL & SONS.

A NEW VIRUS.

The Principle of Inoculation to be Applied
to Consumptives.
The French doctors are about to try
an extremely interesting, and it may be
a very memorable experiment. Al-
though the Germans call consumption
"die Engliche Krankheit," as if our
insular constitutions had a special pre-
disposition for it, yet it is well known
that the French also suffer severely. In
Paris alone the mortality from phthisis
in a couple of months has amounted to
more than a thousand. It is proposed
to get subscriptions for a series of ex-
periments, to be conducted on a large
scale over a considerable area and for a
series of years, and to be conducted in
the results trustworthy. The principle
of inoculation, which, under M. Pas-
teur's recent discoveries, has been re-
covered with such extraordinary favor by
French professional men, is to be tested
in this new direction. The attenuated
virus will be communicated to such an-
imals as seem likely subjects for the ex-
periment, and the result will be awaited
with extraordinary interest. The influ-
ence of climate will be tested by the es-
tablishment of different stations for
these tentative researches and opera-
tions. Thus it is proposed to have one
on the northern coast near Boulogne,
another in the warmer temperature of
the Riviera; and to study all the vari-
eties of result which may be obtained by
the location of these little hospitals on
mountain and valley, seashore and in-
land, wood and plain. Records would
be kept of the different experiments, and
a journal devoted to chronicling them.
Several of the most eminent French
specialists, and notably Drs. Cornil,
Bouchard, Potain and Grancher, have
already promised their aid, and three
thousand francs has already been con-
tributed. The society, addressing itself
chiefly to experiments on live animals
by inoculation, would also study to ef-
fect the alleviation of phthisis by the de-
struction of microbes.—Pall Mall Ga-
zette.

NOVEL LOCKETS.

They Look Like Coins, and Making Them Is
Violation of Law.
Within a few weeks a jewelry firm in
Newark has been ordered to desist from
the manufacture of a certain novelty
until the matter is thoroughly con-
sidered at Washington. The articles in
question have the appearance of honest
twenty dollar gold pieces and silver dol-
lars, and in either case are more valu-
able than the coin they represent. A
person unused to toying with the full-
weight coin might carry around one of
the Newark novelties without suspect-
ing that it was anything but what the
face indicated. By touching a
cleverly concealed spring on the face of
the coin, however, the inner face opens
on a hinge and discloses a photograph.
The locket, or pocket piece, is very
ingeniously constructed, and so closely
fitted that the joints are not revealed to
ordinary inspection. In making it a
coin is placed upon the face of a lathe
and so turned out that nothing but a
thin shell remains. A second coin of
the same denomination is turned out
until nothing but a thin plate remains,
and this plate, bearing the figure and
inscription, is fitted into the shell and
secured with a concealed catch. The
operation is delicate and requires a
much skill than the value of the metal
taken from the two coins falls far short
of paying for the work. The lockets,
when made of silver dollars, sell for
about ten times the face value of the
coin they represent, and when made
from double eagles their price is about
thrice the original value of the coins.
Secret service officers interfered with
the manufacture of the lockets, on the
ground that the firm was violating the
law which prohibits the use of the
United States coin. A member of the
firm is in Washington endeavoring to
learn what decision has been made about
the matter.—N. Y. Sun.

GENERAL.

At present we are supplying France
with frogs. No doubt very soon we
shall be shipping frogs to London.—
Chicago Tribune.
Those men who avoid headful ex-
ercise in the open air, are now said to
have a disease called cosmophobia.—
Chicago Herald.
The fashion of adorning dining-
room chairs with large bright-hued rib-
bons is said to destroy the appetites of
guests whose dresses don't happen to
harmonize with the decorations.—
Chicago Sun.
An old lady in Meriden, Conn.,
deranged through religious excitement,
has the idea that she is the mother of
earth and must purify it. So she has
set to work first on the lawyers, whom
she considers the most wicked people in
existence, and writes long letters to each
member round about, telling him of the
judgment to come. Lately she has
branched off into addressing others
with epistles on her pet topics.—Hart-
ford Courant.
"Do electric lights lessen our
travel?" asked a maker of mistakes to
an interviewer's question. "Oh, dear
no. You must have seen frequently
smokers trying, absent-mindedly, to
light their cigars or cigarettes at the elec-
tric light, and, of course, they can't do
it. If it had been a gas jet they would
have had no trouble. The electric light
forces them to use matches, which they
would not have used otherwise. It
takes only one match to light a gas jet,
at which perhaps a dozen cigars will be
lighted later on."—Chicago Tribune.
Says a gossip in the St. Louis
Globe-Democrat: "Yes, there is such a
thing as pen paralysis, sometimes called
'writer's cramp,' and it is a very incon-
venient affliction. It is a weakness of
the nerves of the hand, caused by the
constant contact of metal, a kind of elec-
trical action upon the nerves, and pro-
duces uncontrollable trembling. Writers
who use steel-pens a great deal and tele-
graph operators are subject to it. It is
treated by electricity applied to the
nerve centers and, by nerve tonics, and
readily yields. I have had it, but am in
a fair way of recovery."
His dark-colored, outwary, frock
coat," writes a novelist, describing an
American dandy, "fitted his handsome
form without a wrinkle, almost as
smoothly as a mole skin on the back of
its plump little owner. His large,
glossy curls showed prominently below
the sleeves of his coat. His cut-throat
consisted of a single alligator's tooth of
exquisite polish set in plain gold. They
had been presented by a friend who
saw his winners in Florida. Loker's
collar was immaculate. His flowered
silk tie was a dainty product of high art
in the furnishing goods line. His boots
exhibited the perfection of the polishing
art. He carried a twisted cane, and was
just lighting a choice Havana cigar."

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

At the annual Sunday-school fes-
tival in Lucknow, India, a few weeks
since, two thousand children marched in
the procession.
—Mr. Talmage, the wife of the
Brooklyn preacher, lectures every Sat-
urday to a class of three hundred women
and men.—Brooklyn Eagle.
The Methodists in Bulgaria have
formed an association for publishing a
monthly religious newspaper to be
called the Christian Witness.
The Legislature of Connecticut re-
jected without debate or comment the
petition that the testimony of atheists
and unbelievers be taken in court the
same as that of any one else.—Hartford
Post.
In the Episcopal Church in the East
an order has been started called
"The Holy Name Society" to break up
profane swearing. There is an ancient
society like it in the Roman Catholic
Church.
—Sometimes I've asked every body
that never told a lie to stand up.
Every fellow was looking around to see
if any body was going to get up. If
any body had a got up I'd a given him
the floor and sat down.—Sam Jones.
A nephew of Ceteaway, the famous
Zulu chief, has been studying for five or
six years in Sweden, for the most part
in Stockholm, and is on his way back to
his native land where he hopes to labor
as a missionary.
The pastors of several churches
have adopted the plan of having an
inquiry-meeting at each ordinary Sabbath
evening service with marked good re-
sults. The congregations are larger
and more interested, and there are gen-
erally found several inquirers in attend-
ance.—Christian at Work.
For many years it has been one of
my constant regrets that no schoolmas-
ter of mine had a knowledge of natural
history, so far, at least, as to have
taught me the grasses that grow by the
roadside, and the little, wingless neigh-
bors that are continually meeting me
with a salutation which I can not an-
swer, as things are.—Thomas Carlyle.
The Examiner has information that
two Russian Baptists who were accused
by Russian "popes" because of their
religious belief, were sentenced to death
by the court. Their wives, children and
relatives were also brought into court,
and when asked whether they would
give up their belief, they said: "Do with
us what you please, but we will abide
by the same faith." They were sent to
prison, but they read the Bible there to
their fellow prisoners.—N. Y. Exam-
iner.
Statistics show, says a Hamburg
paper, that Germany stands at the head
of the educated countries of Europe. In
Germany 94 per cent. of the popu-
lation can read; in England, 91 per cent.;
Austria, 88 per cent.; France, 88 per cent.;
Italy, 74 per cent.; Spain, 69 per cent.;
Russia, 53 per cent. In Ger-
many, 89 per cent. write and cipher; in
England, 81 per cent.; France, 77 per
cent.; Austria, 75 per cent.; Italy, 63
per cent.; Spain, 46 per cent.; Russia,
39 per cent.


WIT AND WISDOM.

You will gain a good reputation if
you avoid those actions which you cen-
sure and blame in others.—N. Y. Led-
ger.
"Can February March?" asked the
punster, with a sly smile. "Perhaps not,"
replied the quiet man, "but April
May."—Boston Transcript.
The reason why the word "honey-
moon" is only applied to married per-
sons is probably because the moon only
affects the tide.—Pacific Jester.
"Folliesness," says a modern
Yankee, with a sly smile, "is a terrible
word; it is the worst word in the
world; it is a word that will ruin
out of ten on mankind, and is a good
risk to take even upon the male."
"Ohio beats the world," boasts a
braggart Buckeye journal. Well!
The world beats Ohioeggs. Thus, even
in matters of poultry, are all things
made even.—Puck.
A barber's idea of jocosity—"I tell
you what it is," said the jocose barber,
"when you attempt to cut the hair of a
bald-headed man you are indulging in a
bit of sheer nonsense!"
Gerrald said to an ardent young
gentleman, who burned with a desire
to see himself in print, "Be advised
by me, young man; don't take down
the shutters before there is something
in the window."—Prairie Farmer.
Some one says: "Nothing can be
both a failure and a success." Can't it?
Study on this awhile. When the
waver forgets the mercury down to
zero it always comes to naught.—Bing-
hamton Republican.
So witty a compliment is rarely
made as that of Sydney Smith's to his
friends, Mrs. Tighe and Mrs. Cuffe:
"Ah! there you are—the cuff that every
one would be glad to wear, and the tie
that no one would lose!"
A boy who was asked what was the
greatest evil, hurting another's feeling
or his finger. "The feelings," he said.
"Right, my dear child," said the ques-
tioner. "And why is it worse to hurt
the feelings?" "Because you can't tie
it over another man's head," answered
the child.—N. Y. Post.
First Tramp—"Strike anything in
that house?" "Yes, I struck the old
man." "Got anything?" "Got kicked
out." "Perhaps he didn't know your
family." "There's where you're
wrong. He said he knew them." He
kicked me in remembrance of three
generations.—N. Y. Independent.
Kosciusko Murphy: "Do you
know the man who drives that hack
with bay horses?" Gilhooley: "Yes, I
know him." "Well, he started out
from Austin when the train left the
depot and he got to San Antonio just
as the train ran into the depot over
there." "He must have had a good
team." "No, he didn't have any
team; he was on the train."—
Texas Siftings.

A Little Toddler's Question.

Little Girl (to her papa, who indulges
sometimes)—Papa, my book says that
a to is twenty-eight pounds of wool; is
that correct?
Papa—Yes, my child.
Little Girl—Well, then, a toddy must
be either more or less wool, isn't it?
Papa—No, dear. A toddy is a mix-
ture of spirits and water.
Little Girl—But papa, don't toddy
have something to do with wool. Isn't
it some kind of wool?
Papa—No, my dear child. But why
do you ask such a question as that?
Little Girl—I don't want to tell.
Papa—I want you to tell me immedi-
ately.
Little Girl—Well, mamma told me that
you tried to pull the wool over her eyes
every time you came home full of toddy,
and especially when you came home
late at night.—Pacific Jester.

Spring Has Come Gentle Annie
AND SO HAVE MY
New Goods,
And I have now on hand a brand new and complete stock of
SPRING SUITS,
New Style Hats,
Norfolk Jackets,
Nobby Neckwear
—And the Latest thing out in every article of—
CLOTHING
TO BE FOUND IN A
GENTS' FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT.

Gents' Clothing.

MY STOCK OF CLOTHING
AND
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
It is impossible and I defy competition in prices, and feel assured that
I can make it to the interest of the trade to call and
Examine my stock
Before making purchases elsewhere.
HATS, CAPS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
Latest Novelties.

I have knocked the bottom out of prices on goods, and if you want anything in my line from a
Collar-Botton to a New Spring Suit, do not try until you have inspected my stock.

Remember My Motto - "Wright Wrongs No One."
J. NO. T. WRIGHT,
NO. 1 SOUTH MAIN STREET,
HOPKINSVILLE, - - KY.

BRYANT **THE LOUISVILLE**
—AND— **BUSINESS COLLEGE,**
STRATTON
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BOOK-KEEPING, BANKING, PENMANSHIP,
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